

THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
George B. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending March 23, 1890, was as follows:
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Monday, March 24, 18,939
Tuesday, March 25, 18,939
Wednesday, March 26, 18,939
Thursday, March 27, 18,939
Friday, March 28, 18,939
Saturday, March 29, 18,939
Average, 18,939

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 24th day of March, A. D. 1890.
N. P. FILL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.

George B. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, and that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of March, 1890, was as follows:
For March 1, 18,939 copies; for April 1, 18,939 copies; for May 1, 18,939 copies; for June 1, 18,939 copies; for July 1, 18,939 copies; for August 1, 18,939 copies; for September 1, 18,939 copies; for October 1, 18,939 copies; for November 1, 18,939 copies; for December 1, 18,939 copies; for January 1, 18,939 copies; for February 1, 18,939 copies; for March 1, 18,939 copies.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 24th day of March, A. D. 1890.
N. P. FILL, Notary Public.

"SPRING" poetry is refreshing Sunday reading in Omaha.

The great Wabash remnant sale will take place in four weeks.

CORPORAL TANNER has planted his flag on the dome of the pension office.

A new gold field has not been discovered in California for a week. The supply of salt is exhausted.

The mayor has generously modified his Sunday closing order so as not to include newspaper "slugs."

The tiger has descended from his perch in Council Bluffs. There is no limit on the ground floor.

THE Painful cries of bleeding Kansas are at end. Oklahoma has been thrown wide open by the president.

THE hoodlums are rapidly digging in their own graves. Conspiracies against public welfare are foredoomed to failure.

THE Los Angeles editor who introduced Marchion to the world demands his reward. Salary is no object if prominence is assured.

THE growth of the treasury surplus is particularly alarming to congressmen. Their anxiety for a raise of salary is only a few laps behind.

THE democratic national committee has a job lot of bad debts for sale cheap. This distressing condition is the natural result of bankruptcy in principles.

THE public printer bill has been knocked into a galvanic pile-box. Hon. Chris Specht furnished the design and sixty-five members volunteered to act as pall-bearers.

THE inter-state commerce commission has again affirmed the long and the short of the law, but the railroads continue perpetrating the "long haul" on the public with unvarying success.

DEFENDERS of the English mission have been seriously compromised. He perpetrated an Irish dialect anecdote at a St. Patrick's day gathering in New York.

OUR amiable two-cent contemporary on Douglas street is painfully afflicted with Rosewater on the brain. The disease has again become acute, and nothing short of bankruptcy will effect a cure.

I. HOBSON has been nominated—to stay at home. James B. Windrom, of Philadelphia, has been appointed supervising architect of the treasury. Secretary Windrom has doubtless heard the story of the precarious condition of the Minnesota state house.

PREPARATIONS are being made in New York prisons to carry into effect the law abolishing the gallows, and providing for the execution of the death sentence by electricity. This will relieve the public mind of much anxious suspense and confine the shock to the victim.

THE New York mugwumps have raised a wild outcry against the threatened removal of Postmaster Pierson. The pernicious influence of non-partisans cannot prevail against the united demands of republicans and democrats for Pierson's head. The latter thirst for mugwump gore.

THE United States district attorney for West Virginia refused to resign when requested, claiming that the invitation was punishment for trying to convict republicans of illegal voting. A democratic jury promptly acquitted the prisoners and Mr. Watts was immediately bounced. Failure to convict robbed him of a martyr's crown.

CADET TAYLOR is pressing himself to the front as a candidate for the position of secretary of the state board of transportation. His qualifications for the position are eloquently set forth in the congressional report on his management of the public printing office, illuminated by his later career as wrecker of the Rounds estate. Taylor is a job lot of cheek, a bankrupt stock on parade for a price.

THE POSTOFFICE SITE.

The determination of Secretary Windrom to defer action on Mr. Linton's selection of the postoffice site for Omaha is eminently wise and proper. Our Washington dispatches give the inside history of the scheme hatched at the national capital to select the Planter's house site and ignore the wishes and convenience of the public. The unseemly haste in advertising for bids, the short time allowed property owners to make tenders, and the special agent's hurried arrival and cursory examination, are strong confirmatory proofs that the Folsom property was decided upon weeks before Mr. Linton left Washington.

The opposition of leading citizens to the approval of this selection is widespread. Secretary Windrom is deluged with telegrams and petitions protesting against this jug handle arrangement. The government has nothing to gain and much to lose by hastily assenting to a conspiracy hatched in Washington and engineered in Omaha by the men who were rebuked six weeks ago by the overwhelming majority of the voters.

The hue and cry raised by the parties who expect to profit by the approval of Linton's selection is increased by the luscious ravings of the would-be rivals of THE BEE. The Hitchcock-Nye-Craig combine displayed the cloven hoof of hatred in the postoffice matter, as in all other public questions, by unitedly opposing the demand of THE BEE and the citizens generally for a hearing. The secretary, however, will carefully weigh all points presented, and will undoubtedly dispatch another agent to this city to determine the best of the two sites, to which the selection is now narrowed.

SENATORIAL SALARIES.

There is a great deal to be said on both sides of the senatorial salary question which was raised by the resignation of Senator Chase. The plan that senators cannot live in Washington on a salary of five thousand dollars a year as befits the dignity of their position, and as is required by the social demands upon them, is not likely to have great weight with a large majority of the people. A senator residing in Washington not to exceed twelve months for an ordinary term of congress, so that his salary is very nearly a thousand dollars a month for actual time spent in the national capital as a legislator. Most people will regard this as sufficient to enable a man of reasonable desires in the matter of living and social enjoyment to gratify them. But the claim that the present salary is not adequate compensation for the service rendered is entitled to more serious consideration. The people will not object to paying a just salary for labor performed, if it be possible to determine the value of such labor, but they will object to allowing any consideration of style to enter into the matter. In any event there will be a very small popular support of the proposal to double senatorial salaries. Doubtless there are senators whose services are worth ten thousand dollars a year to the country, but a considerable number of them are overpaid at half that sum, and that could be no assurance that an increase of salary would free the senate of inferior men and others who give very little attention to their duties. It is certainly not desirable that the senate shall become a rich man's club, nor on the other hand is it desirable that an overtaxed people should be required to pay for the unnecessary style and luxuries of their representatives. It unquestionably costs more to live respectably in Washington than any other city in the country, but the great demand comes from the extravagance and the lavish display of society at the national capital, and these are growing from year to year, and steadily getting further away from the moderation which ought to prevail in a republican government. If senators are to be paid so that they may be enabled to meet the requirements of this extravagance, there will have to be a general revision of the national salary list, for there are other servants of the people who have quite as reasonable a claim to an increase of compensation.

MANUAL TRAINING DISCUSSED.

The national convention of public school superintendents recently held in Washington has received less general attention from the press than its importance merited. It was of far more than usual interest in the broad scope of its discussion of subjects having relation to public education, as the work of state and city normal schools, teachers' institutes, high schools, and particularly the question of manual training in connection with the public schools, which received more attention and discussion than any other subject. It was shown that these educators clearly see that the old apprenticeship system has gone, with no probability of its ever again being revived, and they agree that there must be recourse to some other plan in order to enable the youth of America to obtain manual or industrial training to lay the foundation for skilled workmen, such as may be provided by technical and trade schools.

They separate, however, on the question whether manual or industrial training should be made an integral part of the public school course, and whether such training has any educational worth apart from its practical value. It is instructive to note that this difference marks the division of age and conservatism from youth and progressive ideas. The former insist that there is no educational value in industrial training, and that consequently it should have no place in the public schools, but be confined to schools specially provided for such instruction. The younger and progressive element maintain that industrial training for both sexes should be made a part of the curriculum of the public schools through all the grades, beginning with the simplest forms of clay molding and painting in the primaries, and advancing so as to end with the training of the workshop in the grammar and high school grades. In the views of these more modern educators many

boys who care little for books would be keenly interested in the work of manual training, and that very generally public school pupils would like such work if it were scientifically graded with a view to educational ends. They insist that industrial training has an educational value, serving to develop the child both intellectually and morally, and that this gives it a very positive claim to be made a part of public school education.

The importance which this subject has attained in the minds of educators, with the manifest trend of public opinion favorable to a wisely-ordered system of manual training in connection with the public schools, promises that the experiment will become very general in this country within a few years. The position of the advocates of the reform is strongly fortified by the fact that wherever adopted the results have been highly satisfactory. Reports from a number of cities where the system is in operation were all favorable, presenting a most formidable argument against the assumption of the conservatives that there is no educational value in industrial training. The problem is not one of results, but of how to best arrange the system so as to obtain from the highest usefulness without interfering with the intellectual development, but rather aiding it.

PROHIBITION IN THE EAST.

The people of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, who are to vote within the next three months on prohibitory amendments to the constitutions of those states, are deep in the discussion of this question. All classes are manifesting a profound interest in the controversy, and opinions are freely expressed by leading clergymen, college presidents, lawyers, merchants, politicians and others. In both states the weight of opinion of these classes, so far as obtained, is against the proposed amendments. A Boston paper that instituted an inquiry among the leading citizens of the state has published replies from two hundred and sixty-one persons, one hundred and eighty-eight of whom stated that they were opposed to the prohibitory amendment, and seventy-three favored it. Of the sixty-seven clergymen who replied to the inquiry, there was a majority of three in favor of the amendment, but of lawyers, merchants and college presidents, there was a very large majority opposed to the amendment. Such leaders in the religious world as Rev. Dr. Peabody, Dexter and Barton expressed themselves forcibly against such legislation. Dr. Dexter, who is presumably familiar with the experience of Massachusetts with prohibition, said he feared the adoption of the proposed amendment would increase rather than diminish the evils against which it is aimed.

President Eliot, of Harvard, said he should vote against the amendment because for promoting temperance he preferred local option and high license to prohibition. Prof. Norton, of the same college, declared his belief that the amendment is wrong in principle and mistaken in policy.

In Pennsylvania many prominent clergymen have courageously arrayed themselves against the proposed prohibitory amendment. One of these said he regarded prohibition as unscriptural and wrong in principle. "As a practical measure of temperance reform," said this minister, "prohibition has been largely a failure, and tends to create a community of spies, informers and hypocrites—the most abominable state of society that we can conceive." Another who had personally observed the effects of prohibition in Rhode Island and Maine expressed the opinion that the proposed amendment means virtually free rum.

The contest in these states is becoming very active and very earnest and according to the most trustworthy accounts the drift of popular sentiment is in opposition to the proposed amendments. In Massachusetts the history of the complete failure of prohibition fifteen or sixteen years ago, notwithstanding the stringent character of the law and the regulations for its enforcement, is a formidable argument against repeating the experience, with all the evil and demoralizing consequences incident to it. In Pennsylvania the successful operation of the high license law in restricting the sale of liquor and promoting the cause of temperance on the part of the prohibitionists with stubborn fronts the force of which they cannot deny. That law has been in operation less than one year, and it has reduced the number of licensed saloons in the state one-half, while doubling the revenue from licenses. The effect has been to lessen the amount of drunkenness, diminish the number of police arrests, and to redeem and improve many localities that had long been the haunts of vice and crime.

With ample experience demonstrating that prohibition does not accomplish what it aims to, and indisputable evidence that the cause of temperance is promoted by a properly enforced system of high license, there would seem little reason to apprehend the success of prohibitory constitutional amendments in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

THE mineral development of Wyoming should receive the active encouragement and assistance of Omaha capitalists. The progress of the territory is closely linked with that of Nebraska. The railroad systems of both are the same, and the growth of one materially affects the prosperity of the other. A large amount of Omaha capital and energy is already invested in the oil and coal fields, but there are other minerals as yet untouched which insure profitable returns on the money. The vast deposits of iron ore in the territory are now attracting attention. In quality and quantity they equal the Lake Superior article, and the investment of local capital in their development would play an important part in the industrial growth of Omaha.

THE fishermen of Gloucester, Mass., have made a remarkable request of the legislature of that state. They have petitioned that august body to adopt measures to prevent the ocean-going steamers from crossing the New England fishery of the banks of New Foundland.

Their complaint is that the fishing fleet off the banks is exposed to much danger from the steamers, and they assert that a considerable proportion of the loss of life and property in those waters is caused by collisions between ocean steamers and fishing schooners. There may be something in this, but the remedy cannot be applied by the Massachusetts legislature, whose jurisdiction ends somewhat short of the New Foundland banks. The Gloucester fishermen are, however, to be pardoned, in view of what has been said by the advocates of their claims and demands during the past two years, for imagining that there is no limit to their domain, and that the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts legislature is co-extensive.

BOSS STOUT and Butler have transferred their tools and affections to the senate. Coquetry will not count there. The upper house has developed a mania for kicking boodle bills into the waste basket that the momentum acquired cannot be checked till the session closes.

THE appropriation bills have been reduced over three hundred thousand dollars in a week, and the pruning process has just commenced. When the senate completes the dissection the parents of the steals will be unable to recognize their ill-gotten offspring.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Joseph Nicola, a full-blooded Indian, represents the Penobscot tribe in the Maine legislature.

A Connecticut Yankee has been appointed commissioner of patents. The crop of wooden nutmegs is secure from infringement.

President Harrison was slightly indisposed Thursday. The exhumed bones of Valentine filled the white house with the odors of a morgue.

Lord Randolph Churchill, the mugwump of England, boasts of several followers. To avoid political extinction he is gradually nearing the liberal party.

The Chicago Tribune insists that there are more children in this country named after Grover Cleveland than all the other New York lawyers put together.

The passage of Brad Slaughter through the nominating machine appears to have shattered the cogs. The Nebraska end is a melancholy specimen of inaction.

Mrs. Elijah Halford named her Florida home "Hosie's Nest." The bird won't work. The Hoosiers will roost in the white house grounds for the next three years.

John Burroughs has practically abandoned literature for what he finds a better paying cultivation—that of the soil. He finds the sword mightier than the pen.

Senator Stanford, of California, has sent his check for \$5,000 to the committee in Boston engaged in raising a fund of \$100,000 for Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, widow of the late general.

Cutting the Forker of the Rio Grande, who threatened to smother the earth with the greasers of Mexico, has not yet applied for an office. He is busy watching young Cuttng teeth.

Ex-Senator Tabor was at one time an employee of Secretary of War Proctor's quarry. Since that time he has acquired a divorce, an extensive wardrobe and the jaunty stride of a millionaire.

Major Hewitt, of New York, has crawled out of the ruins of the November earthquake. His mouth did not recover its wonted frequency till he reached Chattanooga last week.

Count von Moltke, though eighty-six years old, fully retains his love for music and hardly ever misses a court concert. He used to be a frequent performer on the piano, but has reformed in that respect.

George Peabody Wetmore, ex-governor of Rhode Island, is the favorite in the race for the chair vacated by Senator Chase. Mrs. Wetmore is the handsome lady who declined an introduction to the Prince of Wales at Hamburg last summer.

Mrs. Richard Perkins, of Boston, has presented to the Bostonian society a three-page letter that John Hancock wrote from London on March 2, 1776, to the Rev. Daniel Perkins, of Bridgewater. In it Hancock said: "I shall with satisfaction bid adieu to this grand place with all its pleasurable enjoyments for the more substantial pleasure I promise myself in the enjoyment of my friends in America. * * * The greatest estate in England would be but a poor temptation to me to spend my days here."

Mrs. Eureka Storey, widow of the late Wilbur F. Storey, editor of the Chicago Times, has come to New York to design a suitable design for a monument to mark her husband's last resting place. A great number of drawings and models have been submitted for her approval. Her choice is said to have fallen upon a shaft of red granite that will be quite as high, if it can be quarried, as the Egyptian obelisk.

Riddleberger Will Not Down.

Cincinnati Enquirer.
Riddleberger is not yet through. He swears that he is going to be a collector of internal revenue for Virginia or know the reason why. He will probably know the reason.

The Coming of Spring.

Nora Perry in Youth's Companion.
There's something in the air
That's new and sweet and rare—
A scent of summer things,
A whiff as if of wings.

There's something too that's new
In the color of the blue
That's in the morning sky,
Before the sun is high.

And though on plain or hill,
'Tis winter, winter still,
There's something seems to say
That winter's had its day.

And all this changing tint,
This whispering air and hint
Of bud and bloom and wing,
Is the coming of the spring.

And to-morrow or to-day
The brooks will break away
From their icy, frozen sleep,
And run and laugh and leap.

And the next thing in the woods,
The catkins in their hoods,
Of fur and silk will stand,
A sturdy little band!

And the tassels soft and fine
Of the hazel will untwine,
And the elder branches show
Their buds against the snow.

So, silently but swift,
Above the wintry drift,
The long days gain and gain,
Until on hill and plain.

Once more and yet once more
Returning as before,
We see the bloom of birth
Make young again the earth.

The Bald Knobbers' Cases.

St. Louis, March 23.—A special from Jefferson City, Mo., says that in the last of the Bald Knobbers' appeal cases, that of Dave Walker, the supreme court has affirmed the ruling of the lower court and the execution is set for May 10.

FOR PEOPLE WHO THINK.

The defeat of the prohibitory amendment in New Hampshire, says the Globe-Democrat, is rendered especially impressive by the fact that it is one of a long series of reverses which the prohibitionists have met with in the past year or two. While this period Oregon, Michigan, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia have voted down propositions similar to that which has just been rejected in New Hampshire. Two other states will be called on this year to pass judgment on this question. These are Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Undoubtedly the verdict will be the same in both as that which has been rendered in the other states which have recently spoken on this subject.

Throughout the entire country high license and county prohibition are gaining ground, while state prohibition is losing. These tendencies are manifested along the Atlantic seaboard, in the Mississippi valley, and on the Gulf coast. While the states which we have mentioned have rejected the proposition to put prohibition in the state's organic law, Rhode Island, which already has it in its constitution, wants to take it out. This does not mean, of course, that the people have relaxed in their determination to throw restraints around the liquor traffic. It simply means that the people have discovered reader, more practical and more effective methods of doing this than that which the prohibitionists propose.

Discussing the question as to whether insanity is on the increase, the Philadelphia North-American says: The estimated increase of population since 1880 in the states is only one-fifth, while the officially declared increase of the inmates of asylums is nearly one-half. Making due allowance for the decline of popular prejudice, this increase is altogether larger than was expected. Causes connected with common life must be operative or this disposition could not exist. Undoubtedly such causes may be found in the indescribable hurry of American life, in the mode of living and the rage for acquiring greater or less wealth. No class escapes. The great majority of the population is always contributed by the working classes simply because those various classes constitute the vast majority of the total population. We cannot see that one class contributes proportionately more to swell the list than any other. The tension seems almost universal and without much relation to circumstances.

There is no lover of the play who will not learn with sincere regret, says the Philadelphia Ledger, of the illness of Miss Anderson which compels her temporary retirement from the stage, of which she is so conspicuous and honored an ornament. Greater actresses than she have possibly claimed the admiration of American audiences for their art, but we know of no other who both as artist and woman has presented greater claims to the most respectful regard of the public than she. Miss Anderson is an actress of the most lovely personality, a woman of rarest refinement and goodness. She has won the general affection and esteem by her conspicuous merits. She has honored herself profoundly by respecting her art. Her aspirations have always been elevated, noble; she has presented nothing on the stage, appeared in no play in which there was not much evident and beautiful, high ideal of art. It is such women who give character and splendor to the stage. Holding themselves and their art in high regard, they readily induce the public to hold them in high esteem. The stage is made purer, brighter, and more attractive by and through their presence.

In an editorial on the proposed movement for an increase in congressmen's salaries the Detroit Free Press says: The pay is insufficient to enable a senator or a representative to give fine entertainments to his constituents, and they are the ones who are complaining—to have grand mansions and to live in sumptuous elegance. Nor would it if it were quadrupled. A man cannot live "in style" on \$5,000 per year, but no public servant has the right to ask the people to maintain him so that he may be able to give fine entertainments to his constituents. The presence of so many millionaires in the senate—the dominance of money in politics—has led to a great departure from the simplicity of our ancestors; but the payment of large salaries would not make matters any better. The people can relieve the senate from the charge of being a rich man's club by sending there those who, while comparatively poor in this world's goods, are well endowed with brains. It is not the meanness of the present salary which keeps poor men out of the senate. It is the large power of men of the same political faith who oppose them as candidates. It was this that enabled Stockbridge, to whom salary is no object, to supply the place of the late senator. Larger pay will not open the doors any wider to poor men, and there is therefore no necessity for increasing the present compensation.

Commenting on a series of resolutions prepared by the prohibitionists in New York declaring clerical and non-clerical ministers to be unwelcome in the state, the Brooklyn Times remarks: "This is a free country, and even those who are ready to die to others who they shall eat, drink and live are allowed to have their way. It is a glorious country to live in. It affords a splendid opportunity for all kinds of craft and for the exercise of peculiar opinions. 'This freedom is a good thing. It is a safety valve that lets off the superfluous steam of all sorts of speculative extravagances and follies and so far the end has been that sober reason has finally and every time come to our relief and given us the wisdom and the vision that have led to reasonable government.' Occasionally Black and Millers are defeated and Cleveland and Hills are elected, but we go safely through these crises and recover ourselves again when good sense and reason again have their way."

The Dominion government has been spending a good deal of money for some years past to secure immigration, says the St. Paul Globe, and shipments of substantial-looking people have come pretty numerously to make the waste places glad; but some of the general round-up there is not the expected swelling of figures. For instance, in Manitoba and the northwest territory, eight years ago the population was 110,000. The immigrants since 1881 have numbered 220,000, and still the total is but 230,000. A similar condition is reported in the country at large. The population in 1881 was 4,294,510, and the immigrants have been about 500,000; still the present total is less than 5,000,000, or nearly 1,000,000 short of expected figures. The result of the effort is not at all encouraging. The trouble is that the best part of the immigration, and much of the old stock, comes over the line. This country gets the cream. Dakota and Minnesota should be grateful to the Canadian government.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Slaughter's Choice.

Nebraska City Press: This lets Mr. Bierbower out. The Press will receive and care for any funds raised for his relief.

Fremont Tribune: Bierbower had to go. That's something. The democrats couldn't get him out.

Fremont Herald: We congratulate you, Bier—your get a republican out when the democrats couldn't do it in four years' trying.

Beatrice Democrat: The office of United States marshal should have been filled by a democrat four years ago, but under Mr. Cleveland's mistaken policy Bierbower was permitted to serve during the four years of

the so-called democratic rule. This change alone more than compensates the democrats of Nebraska for the loss of the November election.

The Kind of a Man He Is.

Hastings Nebraskaan: Mr. Theissen, who is before the legislature asking a bounty for the promotion of silk culture in Nebraska, claims that a newspaper correspondent tried to speak favorably of a message before the legislature to appropriate a sum of money for a silk station. The Nebraskaan has reason to believe that he is the same man who permitted his name to be signed to a democratic campaign document last fall, alleging that millions had been spent in the United States senate bribing the members thereof to protect the silk monopolies of the country.

They're All True.

Talmage Tribune: The Omaha Bee is engaged in the laudable enterprise of showing up the pretensions of the Douglas county poor farm. If half of the stories told of the woman in charge are true she ought to receive a heavy dose of the same kind of treatment she gives some of the poor creatures placed in her charge.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

New York's Only Rivals.

If New York City succeeds in increasing her population to 3,000,000 by means of annexation she will be safe from the ambitious rivalry of Chicago for many a year to come. The only cities she will have to fear, in fact, will be Duluth and Omaha.

Nebraska's Statesmen.

Los Angeles Tribune.
Nebraska is full of statesmen. Senator Manderson, of that state, says that a directory of the state is included in the number of applicants for government positions.

Our Beet Sugar Bounty.

Chicago Tribune.
Nebraska will pay a bounty of 1 cent a pound for beet sugar produced in the state. Nebraska will have to do better than that if she expects to attract in the slightest degree the attention of the gentlemen who manufacture the pure maple sugar of Vermont in so many sections of this glorious country. What is a bounty of 1 cent a pound to them?

A Santa Barbara Incident.

Time.
Tourist from the east—What do you call that dish, my friend?

Water—Cuttle-fish soup, sir.

Tourist—Oh, all right. I was afraid I had stopped off at Omaha a little too long and some of those Nebraska snakes had followed me up.

We're Getting Them, Anyhow.

Chicago Tribune.
Kansas City and Omaha are welcome to Chicago's pigs if they will only take the clover, too.

Beets and Beets.

Pioneer Press.
Nebraska papers are trying to induce farmers to raise beets for sugar. Nebraska is becoming noted for raising beets who carry off the "sugar"—bank presidents.

'Twas Better Thus.

Los Angeles Tribune.
Nebraska feels fairly comfortable after all. She did not get a cabinet office, but Buffalo Bill was invited to the inaugural ball.

Repeat It.

Boston Post-Express.
There seems to be a persistent effort made to secure prohibition for Nebraska. The next question is: What will Nebraska do with it if she should get it?

Buffalo Bill's Ambition.

Pioneer Press.
Buffalo Bill wants to be general in the Nebraska militia. The child-like, simple-hearted showman! "Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw."

MEN'S FASHION NOTES.

Outing caps in stripes and Scotch plaids promise to be very popular this spring. Tan-colored shoes will be the rage next summer as a sort of complement to the flannel shirt mania.

The sailor knot in neckwear still holds its own, notwithstanding the many innovations that have tried so hard to knock it out.

The straw hats now being made ready for summer wear are almost extravagantly giddy in both color and shape. Fancy bands are the rule.

The silk and rose tints in spring neckwear are catching on. They are so loud, some of 'em, that one needs to jab one's thumbs into one's ears as they pass.

Diagonal stripes in percale shirt-fronts promise to become popular. Loud effects are not so hateful to exacting dressers as they used to be, owing to some strange caprice of taste.

Three studs in a dress shirt-front are a rarity in New York, fine dressers wearing two and in some instances one. Things are different in London, however, the leaders of fashion there preferring the three-eject bosoms.

The styles in men's handkerchiefs are undergoing a noticeable change. Silk is supplanting linen and cambric in a great measure, and plain white patterns are giving way to tints and combinations of color, except for outing purposes where silk is not considered in good form. The prevailing craze for checks and stripes is felt in the domain of mouchoirs such as much as in scarfs and trousers.

To counteract the influence of the flannel shirt craze, which threatens to carry the country by storm next July and August, some of the wide awake shirt manufacturers are producing a featherweight summer shirt in light cambric and linen. These shirts will weigh but a few ounces. The ladies have caught the flannel shirt idea from their sweethearts and big brothers, and will wear jaunty flannel blouses during the hot weather. The blouses are made principally in loud checks and stripes, and are designed to be worn on all informal occasions where freedom and comfort are studied.

Regarding the mooted abolition of the swallowtail suit, a fashionable New York tailor said: "Such talk is all boosh. The clammer coat is the only correct thing for gentlemen. It is the grand result of the ages of experiment in men's attire, and to abolish it would be a step backward and not a stride in the direction of a higher civilization, as it is thoughtlessly claimed. Simplicity and harmony are the crowning virtues of the present fashions in evening dress. Garish colors are essentially vulgar. Imagine a practical New Yorker in knee breeches, velvet coat and satin waistcoat. Fudge!"

The English Speaking Race.

Chicago Tribune.
The number of people who speak the English language is estimated by a recent writer to be 110,000,000. If the population of Texas be added to the count the grand total will be nearly 112,000,000.